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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY	East Germany	DATE DISTR.	31 August 1954
SUBJECT	1. Development of Meddo Equipment at Funkwerk Koepenick 2. Radar Development at Funkwerke Dresden and Leipzig	NO. OF PAGES	3
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DATE OF INFO.		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted] test served to check the impulse period of the en[redacted] its component parts. Photographs of the various characte[redacted] curves and images on screens were taken. The entire personnel of the [redacted]d TEA Departments worked on the manufacture of measuring instruments to check the device. Development work included:
a measuring oscillograph with measurement i[redacted]ficial terminal resistances, spectrometers, frequency dividers a[redacted]cillators. Experimental models of the display unit and the tran[redacted]r rack were expected to be completed in May.

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2. The [redacted] the Meddo set was continued although departmental chief Wilhelm Gr[redacted]. The State Planning Commission had not yet [redacted]sion on the plan for the development of a universal device as su[redacted]e TEE and TET Departments. The delivery of cathode ray tubes for the Meddo set was assured by close cooperation with Mrs Thurley of the Werk fuer Fernmeldewesen HF (high-frequency telecommunication plant).

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3. The Meddo set was planned to be tested aboard S/S STRALSUND which had recently been launched and was expected to leave for her maiden trip on 15 July 1954. The delivery target for the factory-tested Meddo set was set for this date. [redacted] work on the set was 30 days behi[redacted] Measurements to be carried out in late March and early April were [redacted]r corrections and improvements and were not to affect the constru[redacted] of the device.

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4. [redacted]version of the Meddo set to miniature tubes met with difficul[redacted] [redacted]om the fact that only a limited number of such types of tubes [redacted]le in early 1954.
On 26 March, a conference was held at the Development Center of HV RFT in Leipzig dealing with problems of tube design and manufacture.
The conference was attended by Dr. Heinze, Dr. Ladurner and representatives of the various radio engineering plants.
[redacted]

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a. Types manufactured at the Berlin-Oberschoeneweide Werk HF (high-frequency plant) included

ECH 81, UCH 81, UABC 80, EABC 80, EAA 91, ECC 91, EF 85, UF 85, EF 95, EF 80, UF 80

and those manufactured at Funkwerk Erfurt (Erfurt Radio Plant) were

ECH 81, ECC 81, EC 92. 25X1

b. After completion of tests, the following types of tubes were released for manufacture:

at Werk HF in Oberschoeneweide types PL 81, PL 83, EL 83; 25X1

at Funkwerk Erfurt types

EF 95, EL 84, PCL 81, PY 81, EZ 80, EF 804, EA 960, ECC 82, ECC 83;

and at an unidentified plant tube-types 25X1

ECC 84 and ECF 82.

c. The following types of radio tubes developed at the Oberschoeneweide Werk HF were offered to development plants:

6 AJ 4, a steep triode for grid base connection for frequencies up to 900 kc/s;
6 AF 4, an oscillator triode for frequencies up to 900 kc/s;

LV 1, has a mutual conductance of 28 milliampere/volt.

5. On 5 March 1954, departmental chief Dipl.Ing. Ebert ([redacted] an order from the Ministry of the Interior dealing prob[redacted]lopment of an enlarged Meddo[redacted]set.

[redacted]

6. On 17 March 1954, Polizeirat Nowke (phonetical spelling) and VP Captain Andexel (fnu) inspected the Meddo[redacted]set.
The two men were interested in the possible use of the Meddo[redacted]set for aeronautical purposes. Prior to the fall of 1951, Nowke had been a member of the technical managing board of Funkwerk Koepenick. [redacted]

[redacted]

7. On 26 March, Dr. Huettel (fnu), from Leipzig visited the Funkwerk and [redacted] inspected the Meddo[redacted]set.
Dr. Huettel said that he had worked on a 10-cm aircraft r[redacted]y unit was fitted with an A-scope indicating only the range [redacted] the Meddo[redacted]set, which worked on the PPI display system. Dr. H[redacted]t such a device had been delivered some time ago.

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8. [redacted] Engineer Winkler (fnu) of Funkwerk Dresden was working on a similar radar device. Winkler allegedly met with great difficulties because he had no access to the latest technical publications, in particular Anglo-American literature. The results reached by him were said to be inferior to those achieved by the Koepenick plant. For reasons of competition, Funkwerk Koepenick did not make [redacted] Funkwerk Dresden the technical literature it had procured and information on work done by other institutes and radio engineers in the radar field [redacted] 25X1

9. Work on a high-power receiving station was also continued in March. The frame of this set had 6 insertions and was about 2[redacted] high. Its general design was similar to the transmitter-receiver rac[redacted] set. The set was to have a frequency range of between 3 and [redacted] 10 wave ranges, and was to be fitted with automatic scales adjusta[redacted] kc/s. It was planned to build some other sets after set [redacted]

10. ~~The SSD headquarters on Normannenstrasse which operated an obsolete 1.5 through 3.5 mc/sec limited waves transmitter, which had been repaired by the TEF department of Funkwerk Koepenick, placed an order for another 20 transmitters of this type in late March.~~

10. The SSD Headquarters on Normannenstrasse which operated an obsolete 1.5 through 3.5 mcs limited waves (short wave) transmitter, which had been repaired by the TEF department of Funkwerk Koepenick, placed an order for another 20 transmitters of this type in late March.

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